



# The Labor Market Report

**The Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development**

Phil Bredesen,  
Governor

James G. Neeley,  
Commissioner

September 2004 Data

## A History of Minimum Wage Laws

### Special Points of Interest:

- Union membership by state, in 2002 and 2003.
- Tennessee Historical Civilian Labor Force Series, 1972 to Current
- County Unemployment Rates
- Civilian Labor Force Summary
- State Unemployment Insurance Activities

### Inside this Issue:

Chattanooga MSA	7
Johnson City, Kingsport, & Bristol MSA	8
Knoxville MSA	9
Memphis MSA	10
Nashville MSA	11
Consumer Price Index	12

A minimum wage is a rate of pay fixed either by a collective bargaining agreement or by a governmental enactment as the lowest wage payable to specified categories of employees. The setting of a minimum wage does not preclude the right of employees to demand wages above the established minimum depending upon the laws of supply and demand for that occupation.

Unions began to demand government minimum wage programs as early as the 1890s. The first minimum wage was enacted by the government of New Zealand in 1894. Subsequently, a law was enacted by Victoria State, Australia, in 1896 that established wage boards on which workers and employers were represented in equal numbers, with the power to fix minimum wages enforceable on the employer. This law served as a model for the British Trade Boards Act of 1909.

In the U.S., Massachusetts enacted the earli-

est minimum wage law in 1912. In the following year eight states followed suit. The early U.S. laws only applied to women and minors. American labor unions, at this time, were engaged in a nationwide campaign to organize male workers. The unions opposed legislation for men because they saw this as a deterrent to joining their organization.

By 1923, minimum wage laws for women and minors had been enacted in 15 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. In 1933, the federal government enacted the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) that set minimum wages for men and women to help alleviate the problems incurred during the Depression. In 1935, the Supreme Court invalidated this legislation.

In 1938, the federal government passed the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) fixing the minimum wage of workers employed in interstate commerce. This was followed by many amendments to this wage legislation.

Each succeeding amendment increased the minimum wage, but also increased the persons covered by that legislation (See table on page 2).

In May 1947, the FLSA was amended by the Portal-to-Portal Act. This legislation resolved issues on what constitutes compensable hours worked under FLSA. In 1949, legislation was passed that included workers in the air transport industry and also eliminated industry committees.

The 1961 amendments to the FLSA expanded the scope by adding the retail trade sector and increasing the wage to \$1.15 per hour. Retail and service establishments were allowed to employ full-time students at wages of no more than 15 percent below the minimum wage.

The 1966 amendments extended coverage to employees in public schools, nursing homes, laundries, and the entire construction industry. In 1974, Congress included, under FLSA, all non-supervisory employees of federal,

# History of Federal Minimum Wage Rates Under The Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938-1997

Effective Date	1938 Act <sup>1</sup>	1961 Amendments <sup>2</sup>	1966 & Subsequent Amendments <sup>3</sup>		All covered non- exempt workers
			Nonfarm	Farm	
October 24, 1938	\$0.25				
October 24, 1939	\$0.30				
October 24, 1945	\$0.40				
January 25, 1950	\$0.75				
March 1, 1956	\$1.00				
September 3, 1961	\$1.15	\$1.00			
September 3, 1963	\$1.25				
September 3, 1964		\$1.15			
September 3, 1965		\$1.25			
February 1, 1967	\$1.40	\$1.40	\$1.00	\$1.00	
February 1, 1968	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$1.15	\$1.15	
February 1, 1969			\$1.30	\$1.30	
February 1, 1970			\$1.45		
February 1, 1971			\$1.60		
May 1, 1974	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$1.90	\$1.60	
January 1, 1975	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$1.80	
January 1, 1976	\$2.30	\$2.30	\$2.20	\$2.00	
January 1, 1977			\$2.30	\$2.20	
January 1, 1978					\$2.65
January 1, 1979					\$2.90
January 1, 1980					\$3.10
January 1, 1981					\$3.35
April 1, 1990 <sup>4</sup>					\$3.80
April 1, 1991					\$4.25
October 1, 1996					\$4.75
September 1, 1997 <sup>5</sup>					\$5.15

<sup>1</sup> The 1938 Act was applicable generally to employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce.

<sup>2</sup> The 1961 Amendments extended coverage primarily to employees in large retail and service enterprises as well as to local transit, construction, and gasoline service station employees.

<sup>3</sup> The 1966 Amendments extended coverage to state and local government employees of hospitals, nursing homes, and schools, and to laundries, drycleaners, and large hotels, motels, restaurants, and farms. Subsequent amendments extended coverage to the remaining federal, state, and local government employees who were not protected in 1966, to certain workers in retail and service trades previously exempted, and to certain domestic workers in private household employment.

<sup>4</sup> Grandfather clause- Employees who do not meet the test for individual coverage, and whose employers were covered by the FLSA on March 31, 1990, and fail to meet the increased annual dollar volume (ADV) test for enterprise coverage must continue to receive at least \$3.35 an hour.

<sup>5</sup> A subminimum wage--\$4.25 an hour--is established for employees under 20 years of age during their first 90 consecutive calendar days of employment with an employer.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration/Wage and Hour Division

state, and local governments and many domestic workers. Parity was reached with farm workers at \$2.30 in the 1977 amendments.

In 1990, Congress enacted legislation requiring regulations to be issued providing a special overtime exemption for certain highly skilled

professionals in the computer field who receive not less than 6 and one-half times the applicable minimum wage.

The 1996 amendments increased the minimum wage to \$4.75 an hour and established a youth subminimum wage of \$4.25 an hour for

newly hired employees under age 20 during the first 90 consecutive days after being hired by their employer. They revised the tip credit provisions of the FLSA to allow employers to pay tipped employees no less than \$2.13 an hour if they received the remainder of the statutory minimum wage in tips.

# Statewide

## HISTORICAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

## UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY\*\*

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Year and Month	Civilian Labor Force							Unemployed	
	Total	Employment	Employed						
			Total	**Manu- facturing	**Trade	**Services	Number	Rate (%)	
1974	1,841.0	1,748.0	1,558.2	513.3	321.0	227.6	93.0	5.1 %	
1975	1,836.0	1,683.0	1,505.7	459.0	320.8	229.4	154.0	8.3	
1976	1,866.0	1,754.0	1,575.4	486.1	339.5	240.5	112.0	6.0	
1977	1,941.0	1,819.0	1,648.1	507.5	357.2	254.5	122.0	6.3	
1978	1,966.0	1,852.0	1,737.0	526.0	379.1	270.7	114.0	5.8	
1979	2,039.0	1,921.0	1,777.3	524.7	388.7	285.4	118.0	5.8	
1980	2,080.0	1,928.0	1,746.6	502.1	379.7	291.0	152.0	7.3	
1981	2,116.0	1,924.0	1,775.4	506.9	379.9	304.4	192.0	9.1	
1982	2,129.0	1,877.0	1,703.0	466.7	380.5	313.1	252.0	11.8	
1983	2,180.0	1,930.0	1,719.0	468.6	389.9	323.4	250.0	11.5	
1984	2,220.0	2,030.0	1,812.0	497.1	413.3	344.3	190.0	8.6	
1985	2,253.0	2,073.0	1,867.8	492.4	435.3	360.2	180.0	8.0	
1986	2,290.0	2,106.0	1,929.8	490.5	452.1	384.7	184.0	8.0	
1987	2,334.0	2,180.0	2,011.6	497.4	477.2	408.9	154.0	6.6	
1988	2,338.0	2,203.0	2,092.1	511.9	495.6	440.3	135.0	5.8	
1989	2,368.0	2,247.0	2,167.2	524.5	508.4	467.2	121.0	5.1	
1990	2,387.3	2,261.5	2,193.2	493.4	379.1	611.0	125.9	5.3	
1991	2,421.0	2,258.1	2,183.6	480.3	373.0	626.7	162.9	6.7	
1992	2,455.5	2,297.8	2,245.0	492.8	374.1	664.8	157.7	6.4	
1993	2,500.5	2,356.7	2,328.5	502.8	382.5	709.8	143.8	5.7	
1994	2,664.6	2,537.1	2,423.0	513.8	398.4	751.4	127.5	4.8	
1995	2,700.8	2,560.6	2,498.9	518.0	412.6	795.0	140.1	5.2	
1996	2,744.1	2,602.7	2,533.3	501.5	420.9	814.3	141.4	5.2	
1997	2,707.8	2,561.7	2,584.0	498.0	430.5	849.7	146.1	5.4	
1998	2,759.5	2,643.8	2,638.4	498.6	437.1	875.7	115.7	4.2	
1999	2,818.8	2,705.3	2,685.3	494.7	443.6	900.8	113.5	4.0	
2000	2,830.1	2,719.7	2,728.9	488.1	447.5	930.9	110.4	3.9	
2001	2,857.1	2,730.7	2,688.3	454.2	446.6	921.5	126.4	4.4	
2002	2,928.5	2,778.5	2,664.4	428.5	438.7	938.0	150.0	5.1	
2003	2,909.5	2,740.5	2,667.5	414.1	440.8	950.3	169.0	5.8	
2004									
January	2,893.5	2,731.5	2,643.6	414.0	437.3	940.0	162.0	5.6 %	
February	2,914.5	2,760.1	2,666.6	413.6	435.5	944.6	154.4	5.3	
March	2,914.3	2,761.9	2,668.2	412.6	437.6	953.6	152.4	5.2	
April	2,905.9	2,767.8	2,688.3	413.1	439.1	965.0	138.1	4.8	
May	2,915.8	2,789.1	2,687.9	413.1	440.2	970.0	126.7	4.3	
June	2,959.2	2,817.1	2,690.4	413.2	441.9	973.0	142.1	4.8	
July	2,947.8	2,808.9	2,672.7	413.1	441.7	968.2	138.9	4.7	
August (r)	2,947.5	2,804.7	2,693.0	414.5	443.5	973.8	142.8	4.8	
September (p)	2,954.3	2,811.5	2,704.5	414.1	444.2	973.9	142.8	4.8	
October									
November									
December									

(r)=revised

(p)=preliminary

Trade = Wholesale and Retail Trade

\*\*These industries not comparable to industry employment data before

1990 because of change to NAICS coding system.

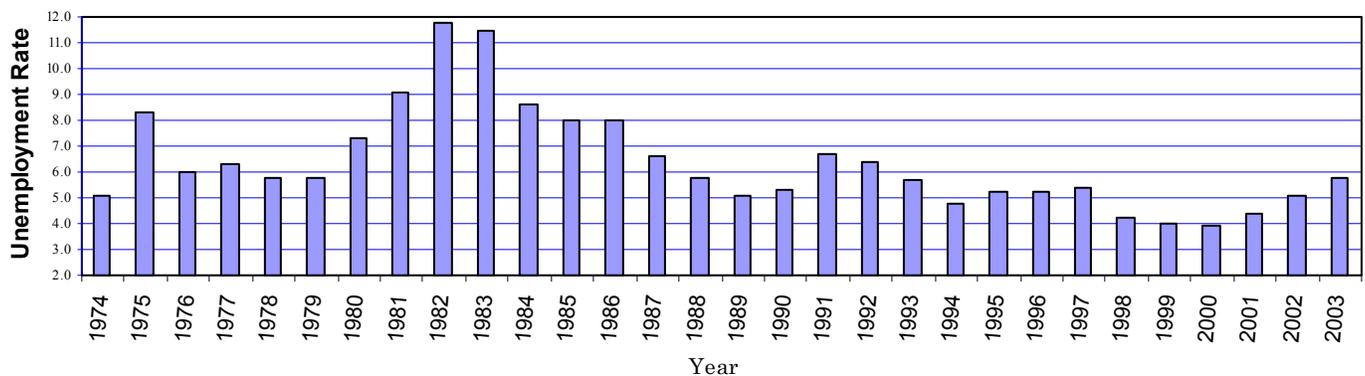
Services = Professional/Business Services, Educational/Health Services,

Leisure/Hospitality, and Other Services.

County	Sep	Sep	County	Sep	Sep
	2003	2004		2003	2004
Anderson	4.5	3.5	Lauderdale	17.4	11.0
Bedford	7.9	5.2	Lawrence	11.3	8.4
Benton	10.7	8.7	Lewis	10.3	9.3
Bledsoe	8.8	8.6	Lincoln	5.5	4.6
Blount	3.7	3.1	Loudon	3.7	3.3
Bradley	5.5	4.4	Macon	8.9	5.5
Campbell	6.0	4.3	Madison	5.9	4.9
Cannon	5.6	3.9	Marion	5.2	7.9
Carroll	12.1	10.0	Marshall	12.3	7.6
Carter	5.7	5.7	Maury	6.0	4.3
Cheatham	4.4	4.3	McMinn	9.0	6.2
Chester	4.7	4.2	McNairy	7.2	5.6
Claiborne	4.7	4.0	Meigs	7.6	6.7
Clay	11.8	12.6	Monroe	7.5	5.1
Coke	6.5	5.8	Montgomery	5.2	4.5
Coffee	4.6	3.9	Moore	3.3	2.5
Crockett	10.0	6.6	Morgan	11.1	8.6
Cumberland	5.7	4.0	Obion	7.7	5.8
Davidson	4.7	3.9	Overton	5.5	3.8
Decatur	8.7	7.3	Perry	5.8	4.3
DeKalb	4.7	4.5	Pickett	3.3	4.1
Dickson	5.4	5.8	Polk	5.8	6.9
Dyer	7.3	5.9	Putnam	4.3	3.6
Fayette	7.5	7.0	Rhea	5.6	5.9
Fentress	8.2	6.1	Roane	6.0	5.1
Franklin	5.1	4.3	Robertson	5.8	4.1
Gibson	10.5	9.0	Rutherford	4.6	3.6
Giles	9.8	6.0	Scott	9.7	6.5
Grainger	6.3	5.5	Sequatchie	5.0	4.7
Greene	6.1	6.5	Sevier	3.8	4.1
Grundy	5.5	5.5	Shelby	6.8	6.2
Hamblen	7.2	4.6	Smith	7.9	5.6
Hamilton	4.2	3.5	Stewart	9.1	11.1
Hancock	5.8	9.1	Sullivan	6.1	4.2
Hardeman	10.7	9.2	Sumner	4.8	4.0
Hardin	9.2	6.9	Tipton	7.6	6.5
Hawkins	6.5	4.8	Trousdale	10.0	7.2
Haywood	12.8	10.1	Unicoi	6.4	5.2
Henderson	7.4	6.5	Union	4.7	4.3
Henry	12.0	8.5	Van Buren	7.1	5.9
Hickman	6.7	6.7	Warren	5.8	3.8
Houston	13.3	14.4	Washington	4.5	4.4
Humphreys	8.4	9.0	Wayne	11.2	7.5
Jackson	8.1	6.5	Weakley	9.1	7.4
Jefferson	5.3	5.3	White	8.2	5.1
Johnson	8.2	7.0	Williamson	3.0	2.8
Knox	3.2	2.8	Wilson	4.9	4.0
Lake	5.4	5.5			

\*Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

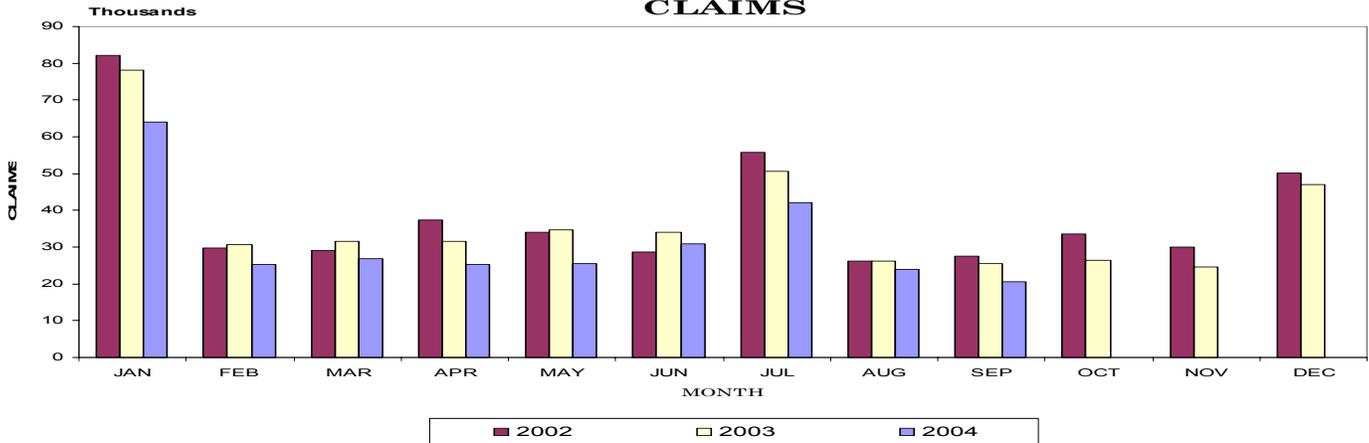
## Unemployment Rates 1974-2003



# Statewide

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

### MONTHLY INITIAL CLAIMS



### BENEFIT PROGRAMS

#### STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	Sept 2003	Aug 2004	Sept 2004
Initial Claims	25,537	23,868	20,708
Continued Weeks Claimed	236,090	208,717	160,343
Nonmonetary Determinations	7,348	7,134	6,418
Appeals Decisions	2,414	1,944	1,956
Lower Authority	1,935	1,627	1,635
Higher Authority	479	317	321

#### FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES	Sept 2003	Aug 2004	Sept 2004
Benefits Paid	\$685,396	\$692,708	\$581,309
Benefit Weeks Claimed	2,217	2,515	2,438
Initial Claims	212	235	205
Continued Weeks Claimed	2,424	2,730	2,409
Appeals Decisions	16	12	17

#### BENEFITS

Amount Paid	\$45,787,713	\$41,132,237	\$30,670,199
Benefit Weeks Paid	217,814	192,822	163,551
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$214	\$208	\$212
First Payments	11,576	11,308	9,733
Final Payments	6,542	5,375	4,464
Average Weeks Duration	14	14	14
Trust Fund Balance*	\$545,046,235	\$630,443,432	\$612,330,229

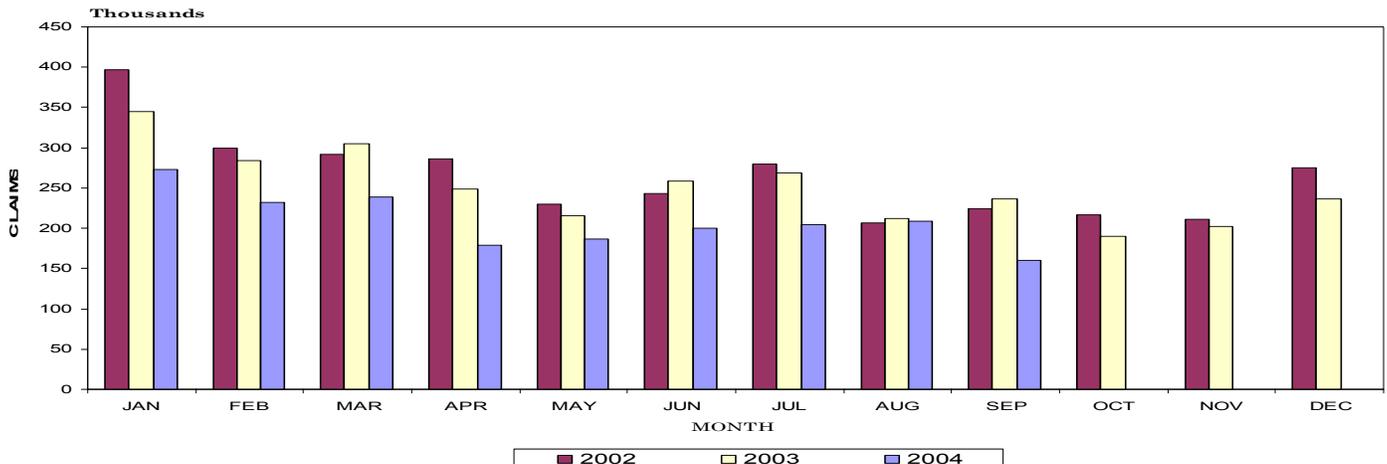
#### FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL

Benefits Paid	\$374,113	\$620,275	\$503,682
Benefit Weeks Claimed	1,044	1,925	1,814
Initial Claims	127	166	175
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,152	2,078	1,734
Appeals Decisions	0	3	2

\*Trust Fund includes one time deposit in March 2002 of \$162 million of Reed Act fund

### CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED

### MONTHLY CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED



# Statewide

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	September 2003	Revised August 2004	Preliminary September 2004	Net Change	
				Sep. 2003 Sep. 2004	Aug. 2004 Sep. 2004
Total Nonfarm	2,689.1	2,693.0	2,704.5	15.4	11.5
Total Private	2,274.6	2,291.3	2,290.7	16.1	-0.6
Goods-Producing	536.5	539.4	538.8	2.3	-0.6
Natural Resources & Mining	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	119.0	120.6	120.4	1.4	-0.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	73.1	74.4	74.2	1.1	-0.2
Manufacturing	413.2	414.5	414.1	0.9	-0.4
Durable Goods Manufacturing	250.6	252.1	252.2	1.6	0.1
Wood Product Manufacturing	16.9	16.7	16.7	-0.2	0.0
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	16.1	16.4	16.4	0.3	0.0
Primary Metal Manufacturing	11.5	11.3	11.4	-0.1	0.1
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	41.0	40.8	40.8	-0.2	0.0
Machinery Manufacturing	33.7	33.9	34.0	0.3	0.1
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	11.9	12.1	12.1	0.2	0.0
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	23.5	23.1	23.2	-0.3	0.1
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	60.3	61.7	61.7	1.4	0.0
Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	34.1	34.8	34.8	0.7	0.0
Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	18.9	19.3	19.1	0.2	-0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	16.8	16.8	16.8	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	162.6	162.4	161.9	-0.7	-0.5
Food Manufacturing	35.8	35.9	35.8	0.0	-0.1
Animal Slaughtering & Processing	11.1	11.3	11.2	0.1	-0.1
Bakeries & Tortilla Manufacturing	7.9	8.0	8.0	0.1	0.0
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Textile Mills	7.4	7.1	7.0	-0.4	-0.1
Textile Product Mills	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Apparel Manufacturing	10.8	10.8	10.8	0.0	0.0
Paper Manufacturing	19.7	19.5	19.4	-0.3	-0.1
Printing & Related Support Activities	19.8	19.7	19.7	-0.1	0.0
Chemical Manufacturing	28.4	28.7	28.4	0.0	-0.3
Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	28.0	28.2	28.0	0.0	-0.2
Plastics Product Manufacturing	14.3	14.4	14.3	0.0	-0.1
Rubber Product Manufacturing	13.7	13.8	13.7	0.0	-0.1
Service-Providing	2,152.6	2,153.6	2,165.7	13.1	12.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	582.1	586.3	587.2	5.1	0.9
Wholesale Trade	127.8	128.3	128.6	0.8	0.3
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	64.8	65.4	65.3	0.5	-0.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	46.7	45.9	46.0	-0.7	0.1
Wholesale Electronic Markets	16.3	17.0	17.3	1.0	0.3
Retail Trade	314.0	315.2	315.6	1.6	0.4
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	42.2	42.4	42.4	0.2	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	9.4	9.6	9.7	0.3	0.1
Building Material, Garden Equipment, & Supplies	24.8	25.3	25.1	0.3	-0.2
Food & Beverage Stores	47.7	47.6	47.8	0.1	0.2
Health & Personal Care Stores	19.6	20.3	20.4	0.8	0.1
Gasoline Stations	23.7	23.0	22.9	-0.8	-0.1
Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	27.9	28.3	28.2	0.3	-0.1
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, & Music Stores	12.5	12.6	12.6	0.1	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	68.8	69.1	70.1	1.3	1.0
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	19.4	19.2	19.3	-0.1	0.1
Nonstore Retailers	10.1	10.2	10.3	0.2	0.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	140.3	142.8	143.0	2.7	0.2
Utilities	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	136.7	139.2	139.4	2.7	0.2
Truck Transportation	60.5	61.5	61.2	0.7	-0.3
Information	51.2	50.8	50.4	-0.8	-0.4
Publishing Industries (except internet)	15.2	15.3	15.4	0.2	0.1
Telecommunications	16.6	16.5	16.5	-0.1	0.0
Financial Activities	139.9	141.0	140.4	0.5	-0.6
Finance & Insurance	104.7	105.1	104.8	0.1	-0.3
Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	35.2	35.9	35.6	0.4	-0.3
Professional & Business Services	292.0	289.7	290.1	-1.9	0.4
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	97.2	97.2	97.2	0.0	0.0
Management of Companies & Enterprises	23.2	23.0	22.9	-0.3	-0.1
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	171.6	169.5	170.0	-1.6	0.5
Educational & Health Services	316.2	317.2	321.1	4.9	3.9
Educational Services	44.6	42.0	46.1	1.5	4.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	271.6	275.2	275.0	3.4	-0.2
Ambulatory Health Care Services	98.6	100.4	100.5	1.9	0.1
Hospitals	85.6	85.8	86.0	0.4	0.2
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	49.4	50.3	50.0	0.6	-0.3
Social Assistance	38.0	38.7	38.5	0.5	-0.2
Leisure & Hospitality	253.2	263.5	259.0	5.8	-4.5
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	30.0	32.4	30.7	0.7	-1.7
Accommodation & Food Services	223.2	231.1	228.3	5.1	-2.8
Accommodation	35.9	37.3	36.4	0.5	-0.9
Food Services & Drinking Places	187.3	193.8	191.9	4.6	-1.9
Other Services	103.5	103.4	103.7	0.2	0.3
Repair & Maintenance	22.6	23.4	23.6	1.0	0.2
Personal & Laundry Services	25.2	25.4	25.5	0.3	0.1
Government	414.5	401.7	413.8	-0.7	12.1
Federal Government	50.5	50.0	50.0	-0.5	0.0
State & Local Government	364.0	351.7	363.8	-0.2	12.1
State Government	97.6	92.3	96.6	-1.0	4.3
State Government Educational Services	52.0	46.9	51.8	-0.2	4.9
Local Government	266.4	259.4	267.2	0.8	7.8
Local Government Educational Services	135.5	126.0	136.7	1.2	10.7

## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Industry	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004
Manufacturing	\$535.45	\$552.11	\$556.37
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$537.03	\$554.60	\$553.08
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	\$601.88	\$552.63	\$556.72
Machinery Manufacturing	\$527.06	\$491.66	\$486.05
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$531.87	\$549.42	\$559.78
Food Manufacturing	\$551.06	\$529.85	\$527.01

### AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

Industry	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004
Manufacturing	39.4	40.3	40.7
Durable Goods Manufacturing	39.0	40.6	40.4
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	41.0	39.0	39.4
Machinery Manufacturing	38.0	36.5	36.6
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	39.9	39.9	41.1
Food Manufacturing	40.4	39.6	39.3

### AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Industry	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004
Manufacturing	\$13.59	\$13.70	\$13.67
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$13.77	\$13.66	\$13.69
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	\$14.68	\$14.17	\$14.13
Machinery Manufacturing	\$13.87	\$13.47	\$13.28
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$13.33	\$13.77	\$13.62
Food Manufacturing	\$13.64	\$13.38	\$13.41

## NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR-FORCE IN TENNESSEE

Tennessee's seasonally adjusted estimated unemployment rate for September 2004 was 5.1 percent, up two-tenths of a percent from the August rate. This is the ninth consecutive month that the Tennessee seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was lower than the national rate.

The United States estimated unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in September 2004. In September 2003, the national unemployment rate was 6.1 percent, and the state unemployment rate was 6.1 percent.

Across Tennessee, the unemployment rate increased in 43 counties, decreased in 42 counties, and remained the same in 10 counties. The lowest rate occurred in Moore County at 2.5 percent, down 0.8 percentage point from the previous month. The highest rate was Houston County's 14.4 percent, up from 12.4 percent in August.

(Continued on Page 6)

# CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	September 2003				Revised August 2004				Preliminary September 2004			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Rate
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>												
U.S.	146,610,000	137,644,000	8,966,000	6.1	147,703,000	139,681,000	8,022,000	5.4	147,483,000	139,480,000	8,003,000	5.4
TENNESSEE	2,909,600	2,732,300	177,300	6.1	2,931,200	2,788,400	142,800	4.9	2,941,800	2,792,700	149,100	5.1
<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>												
U.S.	146,167,000	137,731,000	8,436,000	5.8	148,166,000	140,226,000	7,940,000	5.4	147,186,000	139,641,000	7,545,000	5.1
TENNESSEE	2,922,800	2,753,900	168,900	5.8	2,947,500	2,804,700	142,800	4.8	2,954,300	2,811,500	142,800	4.8
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>												
CHATTANOOGA	238,500	229,400	9,100	3.8	240,800	232,500	8,300	3.4	242,600	234,300	8,300	3.4
TRI-CITIES	232,900	219,000	13,900	6.0	233,200	221,700	11,500	4.9	232,000	221,300	10,700	4.6
KNOXVILLE	381,200	367,600	13,600	3.6	390,500	378,300	12,200	3.1	391,000	378,900	12,100	3.1
MEMPHIS	581,900	544,200	37,700	6.5	589,000	554,700	34,300	5.8	589,000	553,700	35,300	6.0
NASHVILLE	691,100	659,300	31,800	4.6	701,100	674,200	26,900	3.8	702,100	675,100	27,000	3.8

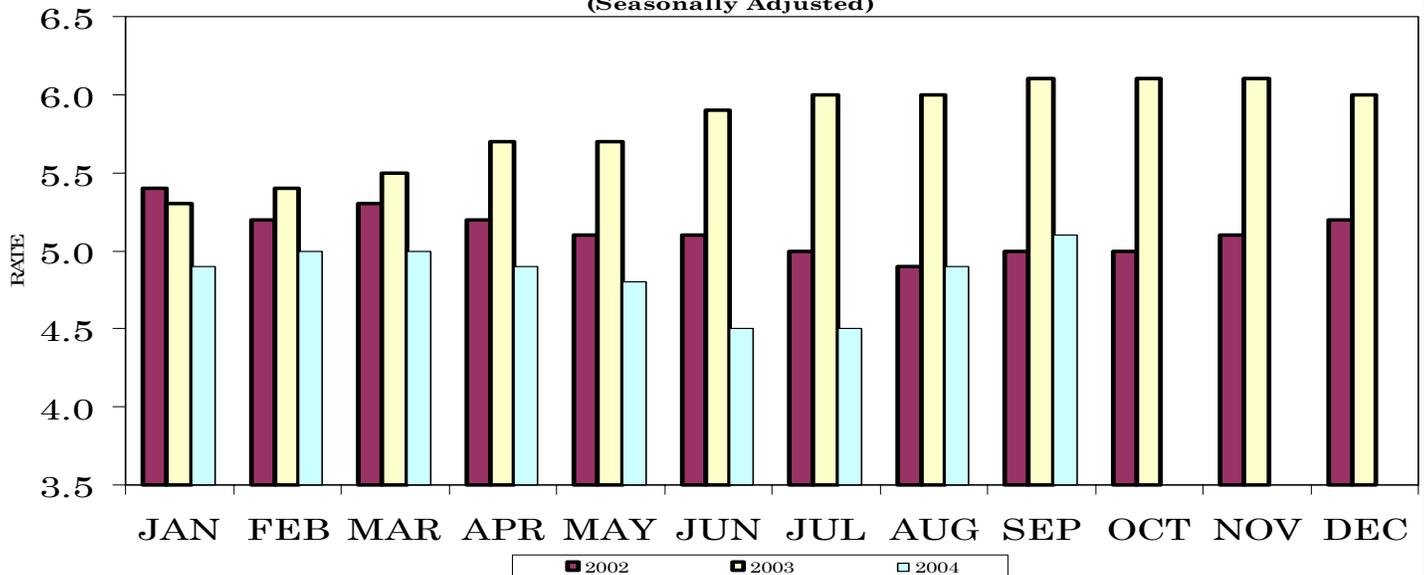
(Continued from Page 5) Total nonfarm employment increased by 15,400 jobs from September 2003 to September 2004. During this period there were increases in accommodation/food services (up 5,100 jobs), which includes an increase of 4,600 jobs in food services/drinking places; health care/social assistance (up 3,400 jobs), which includes an increase of 1,900 jobs in ambulatory health care services; transportation/warehousing (up 2,700 jobs); retail trade (up 1,600

jobs), which includes an increase of 1,300 jobs in general merchandise stores; educational services (up 1,500 jobs); and transportation equipment manufacturing and construction (both up 1,400 jobs). This was partially offset by drops in professional/business services (down 1,900 jobs), which includes a decline of 1,600 jobs in administrative/support/waste management; and state government (down 1,000 jobs).

During September, nonfarm employment increased by 11,500 jobs. There were increases in local government educational services (up 10,700 jobs), state government educational services (up 4,900 jobs), educational services (up 4,100 jobs), and general merchandise stores (up 1,000 jobs). This was partially offset by a drop of 4,500 jobs in leisure/hospitality, which includes a decline of 1,900 jobs in food services/drinking places.

## TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

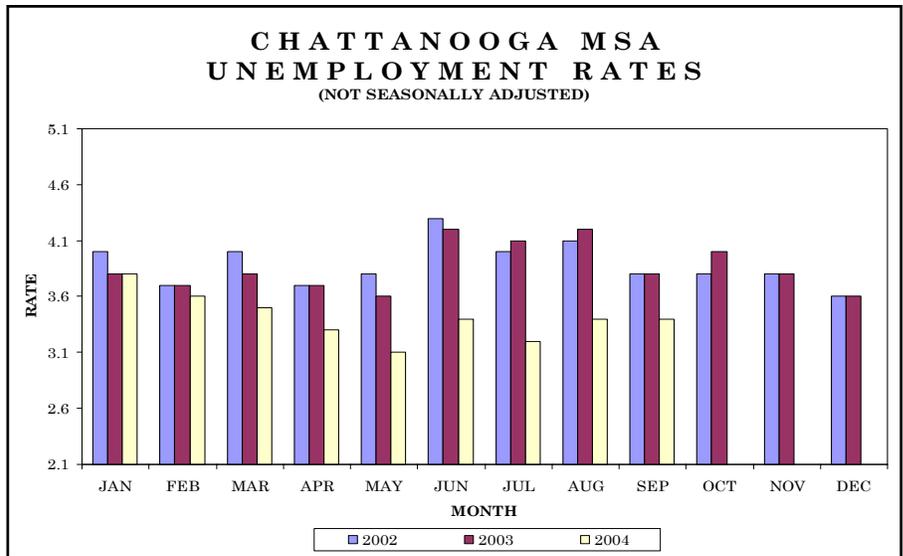
(Seasonally Adjusted)



The data from all the nonfarm employment estimates tables include all full- and part-time nonfarm wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded. These numbers may not add due to rounding. Data are based on the 2002 benchmark.

Total nonfarm employment increased by 1,900 jobs from August to September. There were increases in local government (up 700 jobs), state government and educational/health services (both up 600 jobs), and professional/business services (up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by a decrease of 200 jobs in leisure/hospitality.

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 2,100 jobs. During that time goods-producing jobs decreased by 600 while service-providing jobs increased by 2,700.



## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

## CHATTANOOGA MSA

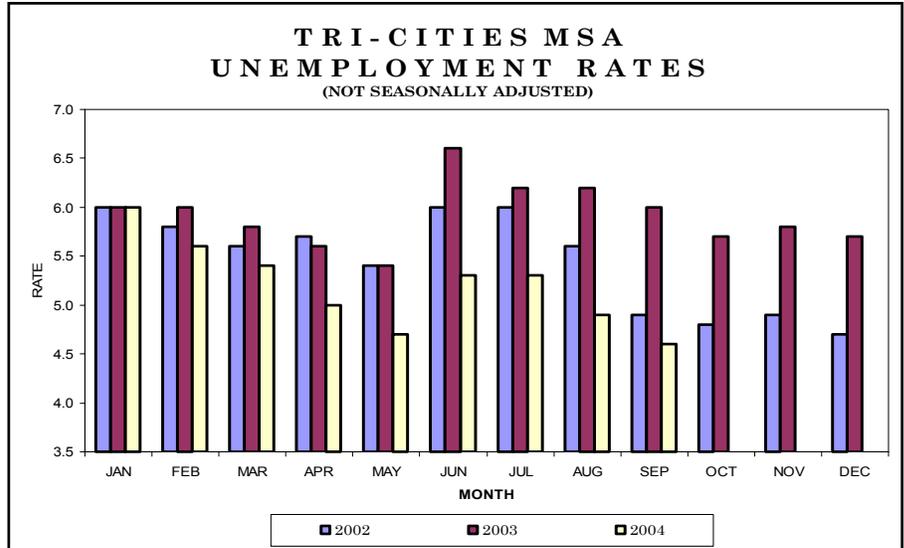
Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004
Manufacturing	\$533.54	\$538.07	\$533.26	41.2	41.2	40.8	\$12.95	\$13.06	\$13.07
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$553.78	\$559.73	\$557.73	40.1	41.4	41.1	\$13.81	\$13.52	\$13.57
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$519.54	\$511.25	\$506.25	42.0	40.9	40.5	\$12.37	\$12.50	\$12.50

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	September 2003	Revised August 2004	Preliminary September 2004	Net Change	
				Sep. 2003 - Sep. 2004	Aug. 2004 - Sep. 2004
Total Nonfarm	234.3	234.5	236.4	2.1	1.9
Total Private	198.7	200.1	200.7	2.0	0.6
Goods-Producing	44.3	43.7	43.7	-0.6	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	9.0	9.2	9.3	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	35.3	34.5	34.4	-0.9	-0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	15.0	14.9	14.8	-0.2	-0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	20.3	19.6	19.6	-0.7	0.0
Food Manufacturing	6.3	6.1	6.2	-0.1	0.1
Textile Mills	5.3	4.7	4.7	-0.6	0.0
Service-Providing	190.0	190.8	192.7	2.7	1.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	55.1	56.1	56.2	1.1	0.1
Wholesale Trade	8.9	9.2	9.2	0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	26.2	26.9	27.0	0.8	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	5.7	6.2	6.2	0.5	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Information	2.8	2.8	2.7	-0.1	-0.1
Financial Activities	17.7	18.0	18.1	0.4	0.1
Professional & Business Services	25.4	25.5	25.7	0.3	0.2
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	13.5	13.4	13.5	0.0	0.1
Educational & Health Services	23.3	22.9	23.5	0.2	0.6
Leisure & Hospitality	19.5	20.3	20.1	0.6	-0.2
Accommodation & Food Services	17.3	18.1	18.0	0.7	-0.1
Other Services	10.6	10.8	10.7	0.1	-0.1
Government	35.6	34.4	35.7	0.1	1.3
Federal Government	6.8	6.6	6.6	-0.2	0.0
State & Local Government	28.8	27.8	29.1	0.3	1.3
State Government	6.5	6.0	6.6	0.1	0.6
Local Government	22.3	21.8	22.5	0.2	0.7

Total nonfarm employment increased by 1,000 jobs from August to September. There were seasonal increases in professional/business services (up 400 jobs), state government and local government (both up 300 jobs), and retail trade and educational/health services (both up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by a decline in leisure/hospitality (down 200 jobs).

During the past 12 months, nonfarm employment increased by 200 jobs, with goods-producing jobs decreasing by 600 and service-providing jobs increasing by 800.



## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

## TRI-CITIES MSA

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004
Manufacturing	\$512.64	\$543.91	\$532.80	38.4	40.2	40.0	\$13.35	\$13.53	\$13.32
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$495.18	\$541.10	\$530.48	37.4	38.9	38.0	\$13.24	\$13.91	\$13.96
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$537.30	\$548.94	\$535.89	39.8	42.0	42.7	\$13.50	\$13.07	\$12.55

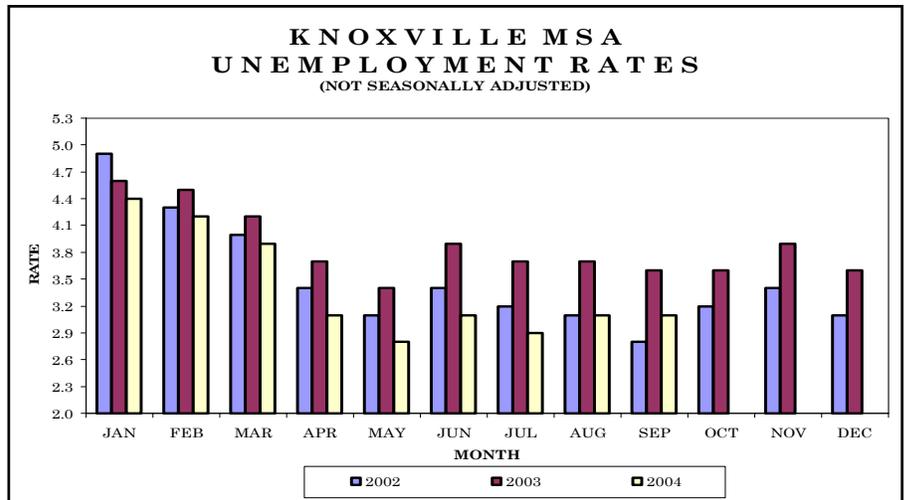
## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	September 2003	Revised August 2004	Preliminary September 2004	Net Change Sep. 2003 - Sep. 2004	Net Change Aug. 2004 - Sep. 2004
Total Nonfarm	199.8	199.0	200.0	0.2	1.0
Total Private	168.5	168.0	168.4	-0.1	0.4
Goods-Producing	48.8	48.3	48.2	-0.6	-0.1
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	10.4	10.6	10.6	0.2	0.0
Manufacturing	38.4	37.7	37.6	-0.8	-0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	20.5	20.0	20.0	-0.5	0.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	17.9	17.7	17.6	-0.3	-0.1
Service-Providing	151.0	150.7	151.8	0.8	1.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	37.6	38.2	38.3	0.7	0.1
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.5	8.4	0.2	-0.1
Retail Trade	23.7	23.9	24.1	0.4	0.2
Food & Beverage Stores	4.5	4.4	4.5	0.0	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	5.3	5.6	5.6	0.3	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	5.7	5.8	5.8	0.1	0.0
Information	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	8.7	8.6	8.6	-0.1	0.0
Professional & Business Services	15.9	15.0	15.4	-0.5	0.4
Educational & Health Services	26.1	25.6	25.8	-0.3	0.2
Leisure & Hospitality	19.2	19.9	19.7	0.5	-0.2
Food Services & Drinking Places	16.0	16.5	16.6	0.6	0.1
Other Services	7.9	8.1	8.1	0.2	0.0
Government	31.3	31.0	31.6	0.3	0.6
Federal Government	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	27.9	27.6	28.2	0.3	0.6
State Government	7.9	7.8	8.1	0.2	0.3
Local Government	20.0	19.8	20.1	0.1	0.3



# Knoxville MSA - Anderson, Blount, Knox, Loudon, Sevier, Union

Total nonfarm employment increased by 1,700 jobs from August to September. There were increases in state government (up 1,500 jobs), local government (up 900 jobs), other services (up 400 jobs), and administrative/support/waste management, food services/drinking places, general merchandise stores, and wholesale trade (each up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by decreases in leisure/hospitality (down 1,600 jobs), which includes a decline of 200 jobs in accommodation/food services; and educational/health services (down 200 jobs).



## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS KNOXVILLE MSA

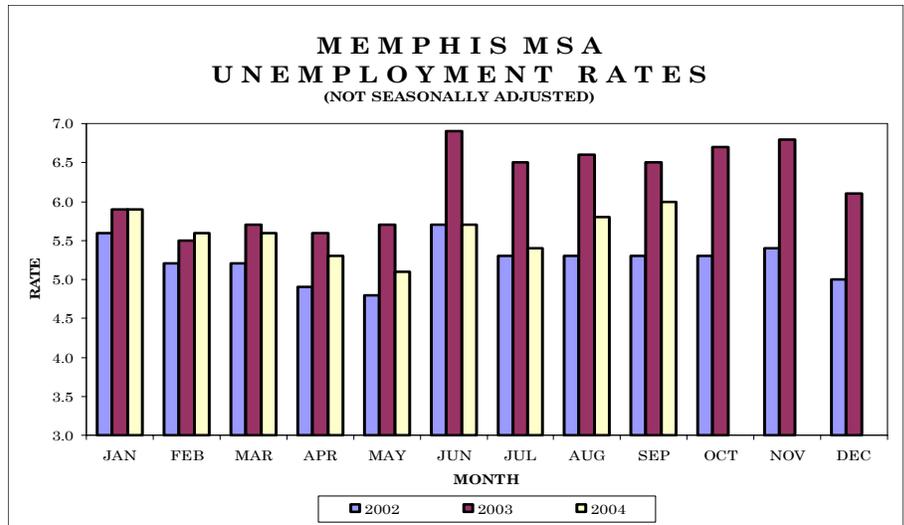
Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004
Manufacturing	\$572.05	\$590.60	\$594.72	40.2	40.9	41.3	\$14.23	\$14.44	\$14.40
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$593.29	\$625.23	\$633.66	39.5	39.9	41.2	\$15.02	\$15.67	\$15.38
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$529.15	\$528.15	\$522.07	41.6	42.8	41.5	\$12.72	\$12.34	\$12.58

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	September 2003	Revised August 2004	Preliminary September 2004	Net Change	
				Sep. 2003 - Sep. 2004	Aug. 2004 - Sep. 2004
Total Nonfarm	360.0	362.5	364.2	4.2	1.7
Total Private	300.4	305.6	304.9	4.5	-0.7
Goods-Producing	59.4	58.6	58.6	-0.8	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	17.4	17.7	17.8	0.4	0.1
Manufacturing	42.0	40.9	40.8	-1.2	-0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	30.4	29.6	29.5	-0.9	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	8.5	8.6	8.5	0.0	-0.1
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	9.7	9.6	9.6	-0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	11.6	11.3	11.3	-0.3	0.0
Service-Providing	300.6	303.9	305.6	5.0	1.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	75.9	77.9	78.3	2.4	0.4
Wholesale Trade	15.8	16.3	16.5	0.7	0.2
Retail Trade	49.1	50.8	50.9	1.8	0.1
Food & Beverage Stores	6.7	7.2	7.2	0.5	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	10.1	10.2	10.4	0.3	0.2
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	11.0	10.8	10.9	-0.1	0.1
Information	6.3	6.2	6.2	-0.1	0.0
Financial Activities	18.3	19.0	19.1	0.8	0.1
Professional & Business Services	41.2	41.2	41.4	0.2	0.2
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	20.9	20.8	21.0	0.1	0.2
Educational & Health Services	37.7	39.0	38.8	1.1	-0.2
Leisure & Hospitality	46.7	48.7	47.1	0.4	-1.6
Accommodation & Food Services	40.8	41.2	41.0	0.2	-0.2
Food Services & Drinking Places	33.2	34.2	34.4	1.2	0.2
Other Services	14.9	15.0	15.4	0.5	0.4
Government	59.6	56.9	59.3	-0.3	2.4
Federal Government	5.7	5.6	5.6	-0.1	0.0
State & Local Government	53.9	51.3	53.7	-0.2	2.4
State Government	21.6	20.3	21.8	0.2	1.5
Local Government	32.3	31.0	31.9	-0.4	0.9

# Memphis MSA— TN-Fayette, Shelby, Tipton. MS-DeSoto. AR-Crittenden.

Total nonfarm employment increased by 1,300 jobs from August to September. There were increases in state government (up 1,200 jobs), local government (up 1,000 jobs), educational/ health services (up 800 jobs), and administrative/support/waste management (up 500 jobs). This was partially offset by decreases in leisure/ hospitality (down 1,400 jobs), which includes a drop of 200 jobs in food services/drinking places; durable goods manufacturing (down 500 jobs); transportation/ warehousing/utilities (down 300 jobs); information and health care/social assistance (both down 200 jobs).



## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

### MEMPHIS MSA

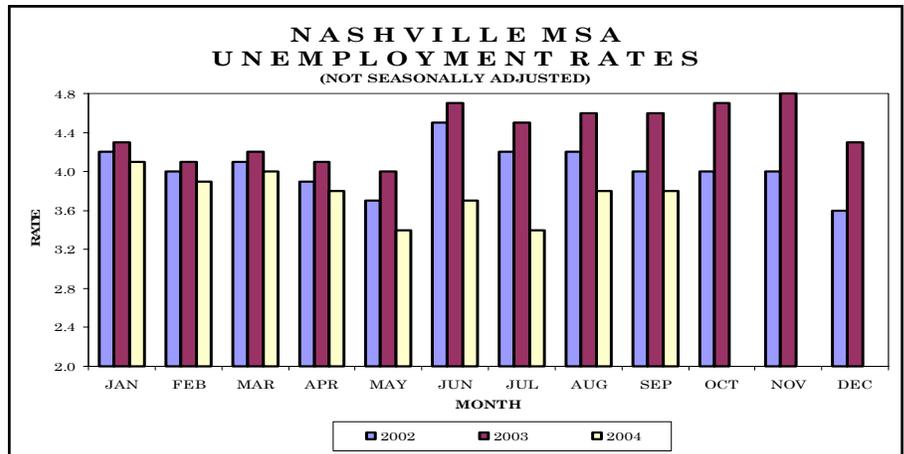
Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004
Manufacturing	\$593.60	\$588.24	\$607.35	39.6	39.8	39.8	\$14.99	\$14.78	\$15.26
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$508.88	\$504.27	\$515.90	37.5	39.0	38.5	\$13.57	\$12.93	\$13.40
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$662.87	\$655.29	\$680.14	41.3	40.4	40.8	\$16.05	\$16.22	\$16.67

## ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

Industry	September 2003	Revised August 2004	Preliminary September 2004	Net Change Sep. 2003 - Sep. 2004	Net Change Aug. 2004 - Sep. 2004
Total Nonfarm	592.3	593.0	594.3	2.0	1.3
Total Private	506.6	509.2	508.2	1.6	-1.0
Goods-Producing	77.1	76.8	76.3	-0.8	-0.5
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	25.8	25.9	26.0	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	51.3	50.9	50.3	-1.0	-0.6
Durable Goods Manufacturing	22.2	22.4	21.9	-0.3	-0.5
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	29.1	28.5	28.4	-0.7	-0.1
Service-Providing	515.2	516.2	518.0	2.8	1.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	168.3	167.5	167.3	-1.0	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	37.5	37.2	37.2	-0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	67.3	68.2	68.3	1.0	0.1
Food & Beverage Stores	9.6	9.9	9.8	0.2	-0.1
General Merchandise Stores	13.1	13.4	13.4	0.3	0.0
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	63.5	62.1	61.8	-1.7	-0.3
Truck Transportation	14.9	14.7	14.6	-0.3	-0.1
Warehousing & Storage	6.9	7.3	7.3	0.4	0.0
Information	9.3	9.5	9.3	0.0	-0.2
Financial Activities	32.1	32.1	32.2	0.1	0.1
Professional & Business Services	73.0	73.9	74.4	1.4	0.5
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	50.4	51.3	51.8	1.4	0.5
Educational & Health Services	69.2	68.8	69.6	0.4	0.8
Health Care & Social Assistance	60.1	60.8	60.6	0.5	-0.2
Hospitals	23.2	23.6	23.5	0.3	-0.1
Leisure & Hospitality	53.6	56.5	55.1	1.5	-1.4
Food Services & Drinking Places	39.2	40.5	40.3	1.1	-0.2
Other Services	24.0	24.1	24.0	0.0	-0.1
Government	85.7	83.8	86.1	0.4	2.3
Federal Government	16.0	15.4	15.5	-0.5	0.1
State & Local Government	69.7	68.4	70.6	0.9	2.2
State Government	15.6	13.9	15.1	-0.5	1.2
Local Government	54.1	54.5	55.5	1.4	1.0



Total nonfarm employment increased by 3,400 jobs from August to September. There were seasonal increases in local government (up 2,500 jobs); other services (up 700 jobs); educational services (up 600 jobs); retail trade (up 400 jobs), which includes an increase of 500 jobs in general merchandise stores and 200 jobs in food/beverage stores; state government (up 300 jobs); and federal government (up 200 jobs). This was partially offset by decreases in food services/drinking places (down 600 jobs) and administrative/support/waste management and transportation/warehousing/utilities (both down 200 jobs).



**HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS NASHVILLE MSA**

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004	Sep. 2003	Aug. 2004	Sep. 2004
Manufacturing	\$565.61	\$579.28	\$562.60	38.9	40.2	38.8	\$14.54	\$14.41	\$14.50
Durable Goods Manufacturing	\$580.84	\$590.94	\$575.47	38.8	40.2	38.7	\$14.97	\$14.70	\$14.87
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	\$531.16	\$553.96	\$536.45	39.2	40.2	39.1	\$13.55	\$13.78	\$13.72

**ESTIMATED NONFARM EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)**

Industry	September 2003	Revised August 2004	Preliminary September 2004	Net Change Sep. 2003 - Sep. 2004	Net Change Aug. 2004 - Sep. 2004
Total Nonfarm	687.3	691.0	694.4	7.1	3.4
Total Private	596.9	600.6	601.0	4.1	0.4
Goods-Producing	112.9	115.1	114.9	2.0	-0.2
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	34.4	35.2	35.1	0.7	-0.1
Manufacturing	78.5	79.9	79.8	1.3	-0.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	53.4	54.8	54.8	1.4	0.0
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	5.1	4.5	4.5	-0.6	0.0
Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	6.2	6.7	6.7	0.5	0.0
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	17.0	18.0	18.1	1.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	25.1	25.1	25.0	-0.1	-0.1
Service-Providing	574.4	575.9	579.5	5.1	3.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	139.9	140.4	140.6	0.7	0.2
Wholesale Trade	35.1	35.2	35.2	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	77.7	77.3	77.7	0.0	0.4
Food & Beverage Stores	11.2	11.0	11.2	0.0	0.2
General Merchandise Stores	16.3	16.1	16.6	0.3	0.5
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	27.1	27.9	27.7	0.6	-0.2
Information	19.6	18.5	18.4	-1.2	-0.1
Financial Activities	44.2	45.4	45.3	1.1	-0.1
Professional & Business Services	83.0	80.3	80.1	-2.9	-0.2
Administrative, Support, & Waste Management	44.5	41.3	41.1	-3.4	-0.2
Educational & Health Services	93.7	96.0	96.3	2.6	0.3
Educational Services	19.8	19.2	19.8	0.0	0.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	73.9	76.8	76.5	2.6	-0.3
Hospitals	26.2	26.6	26.6	0.4	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	73.2	75.0	74.8	1.6	-0.2
Accommodation & Food Services	62.5	64.5	63.9	1.4	-0.6
Accommodation	12.3	12.4	12.4	0.1	0.0
Food Services & Drinking Places	50.2	52.1	51.5	1.3	-0.6
Other Services	30.4	29.9	30.6	0.2	0.7
Government	90.4	90.4	93.4	3.0	3.0
Federal Government	11.3	11.1	11.3	0.0	0.2
State & Local Government	79.1	79.3	82.1	3.0	2.8
State Government	26.8	27.2	27.5	0.7	0.3
Local Government	52.3	52.1	54.6	2.3	2.5

Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development  
 Employment Security Division, Research & Statistics  
 11th Floor, Davy Crockett Tower  
 500 James Robertson Parkway  
 Nashville, TN 37245

FIRST CLASS MAIL  
 POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
 BUREAU OF  
 LABOR STATISTICS  
 PERMIT NO. G-738

Phone: 615-741-2284  
 Fax: 615-532-9434  
 Email: wayne.meisels@state.tn.us



We're on the Web  
[www.state.tn.us/labor-wfd](http://www.state.tn.us/labor-wfd)  
 Check out The Source at  
[www.state.tn.us/labor-wfd/source](http://www.state.tn.us/labor-wfd/source)



Department of Labor and Workforce Development, September 2004, Publication Auth. No. 337383; 750 copies, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. This document was promulgated at a cost of \$1.01 per copy.

## U.S. Consumer Price Index September 2004

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	Index	Percent change		Index	Percent change	
		Sep 2003 Sep 2004	Aug 2004 Sep 2004		Sep 2003 Sep 2004	Aug 2004 Sep 2004
<b>U.S. City Average</b>						
All items (1982-84=100)	189.9	2.5	0.2	185.4	2.4	0.2
All items (1967=100)	568.7	-	-	552.4	-	-
Food and beverages	187.2	3.3	-0.1	186.8	3.4	-0.1
Housing	191.0	2.8	-0.1	186.5	2.7	-0.1
Shelter	220.2	3.0	0.0	213.4	2.8	0.0
Rent of primary residence	212.4	2.8	0.2	211.6	2.8	0.3
Apparel	121.2	-0.7	4.0	120.6	-0.3	4.1
Transportation	162.9	2.2	0.0	161.6	2.2	0.1
Medical care	312.3	4.4	0.2	311.7	4.5	0.2
Recreation 1/	108.6	0.8	0.1	106.2	0.7	0.1
Education & communication 1/	112.9	1.8	1.1	110.8	1.0	0.8
Other goods and services	306.3	2.1	0.3	314.4	2.1	0.3
<b>South Region</b>						
All Items (1982-84=100)	182.8	2.5	0.1	179.7	2.5	0.2
All Items (Dec 1977=100)	296.5	-	-	291.0	-	-
Food and beverages	184.8	3.5	-0.2	183.9	3.5	-0.3
Housing	175.3	2.3	-0.3	173.4	2.2	-0.1
Apparel	131.1	-0.9	4.3	131.5	0.2	4.0
Transportation	160.1	3.0	0.0	158.1	3.2	0.3
Medical care	301.9	4.1	0.3	302.8	4.1	0.3
Recreation 1/	109.0	1.0	0.1	106.6	1.0	0.0
Education & communication 1/	110.3	1.2	0.5	107.6	0.4	0.4
Other goods and services	293.6	2.2	0.1	298.5	1.9	0.1

1/ Indexes on a December 1997=100 base. - Data not available.